

ADDRESS.

At our earnest request, J. H. Butler, Esq., reluctantly gave us permission to publish the following interesting Address, delivered by him before the Bunker Hill Literary Society, on the 17th of June last. We trust it will be read with interest, and its salutary advice be duly appreciated by our young friends.

There is nothing better calculated to awaken the sensibilities of the human heart, and to call into exercise the refined and exalted principles of patriotism, than the remembrance of those scenes, when patriots have offered themselves voluntary sacrifices for their country's good on its consecrated altar. Time, who in his hurried march, hurries Empires, Kings, Thrones, and Scopes in oblivion, but adds new lustre to those sacred spots. They will remain as beacon lights of liberty to succeeding generations. The mausoleum which encloses the remains of conquerors, and the monumental pile, reared to perpetuate the memory of their achievements, may moulder into dust and be forgotten with the event they were intended to commemorate; but those who have fallen for the country's honor—as shines at which the patriot will make his offerings to the memory of departed greatness. Our country, although, as yet in its infancy, may boast of spots amid its rich and beautiful scenery, well calculated to revive profitable associations—of hallowed ground, where human oppression has been sacrificed on the altar of human rights. To every true American, Bunker's Hill, with its scenes and events must remain a spot of interest, as one of the earliest and noblest constituents in our Temple of republican freedom.

It was there our fathers first gave evidence of their determination to break the fetters which ambitious and tyrannical rulers were endeavoring to fasten around them, to achieve the liberties of their country or perish in the attempt. It is true that blood had been previously shed at Lexington and Concord, where a portion of the troops of Gen. Gage, had been defeated by the Americans; but this was regarded rather as the out-breaking of popular tumult than the resistance of men determined to be free. The Americans had hitherto been unwilling to sever the ties which bound them to the mother country, and had still hoped they might enjoy their liberty under her fostering care. Vain hope! Already was the country filled with the mercenary troops of England, ravaging and laying it waste, and treating its citizens not according to the rules of honorable warfare, but as traitors and rebels. It was at this crisis in the affairs of our country that a devoted band of patriots leaped together, and vowed to redeem their country from European oppression. They declared that they had taken up arms in defence of the freedom which was their birth-right, and that they would lay them down when liberties should cease on the part of the aggressors, and not before. And noble they redeemed their pledge on Bunker's Hill on the memorable 17th of June, 1775. It is unnecessary for me at present to eulogize the characters of the actors in that memorable scene. Their names will adorn the brightest page in their country's history, and their deeds be held in grateful remembrance while the principles for which they fought shall be revered by American Freedom. Neither is it necessary to trace the history of the struggle so auspiciously commenced on Bunker's Hill; it is, no doubt, familiar to every one whom I have the honor to address on the present occasion. Suffice it to say, that it finally resulted in the liberty of our country. The thrilling cry of freedom rang throughout the land, and was responded to by thousands, who nobly rushed to their country's rescue.

"As if the very earth again,
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the seeds of grove and grain
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men—
To battle to the death."

To their toils, privations and sufferings, we are indebted for the liberty which we now enjoy. But vain and pointless would be the remembrance of these scenes and events, were we to content ourselves with bare admiration, and not endeavor to profit by the lessons which they teach. They have bequeathed to us the blood-bought legacy of freedom; and on our fidelity to their principles and examples, it depends whether the fruits of their sacrifices shall be transmitted unimpaired to succeeding generations, or be lost forever.

We have entered on the path of a noble principle of Representative Democracy. It is a species of Government founded on the principles that the people are capable of understanding and appreciating their rights and duties; and that they have virtue to support and maintain them. Such a Government cannot permanently exist, unless supported by intelligence in the mass of its citizens.

History abounds with examples of attempts to sustain popular governments, without diffusing intelligence among its citizens. Their melancholy fate should teach us to avoid the like error. They were, but are not. They have passed away, leaving scarcely a wreck of their former grandeur; and in the streets of their cities, once teeming with life and animation, the rank grass now nods in mute, yet eloquent desolation. The whole history of the past is but a record of crime and blood—a dark and dreary night, made terrible by the wailings of human woe—a tragedy in which the dark and malignant passions of our nature have

been permitted to act their fell and deadly purposes, where the only shifting of the scenes has been from blood to blood. This melancholy condition of things is to be attributed to popular ignorance. The mass of the people were incapable of understanding and appreciating their just and natural rights; and the human mind, bound down by the shackles of ignorance, believed whatever it was ordered to believe, and bore whatever ambitious rulers thought proper to lay upon it. In our age, the fabrics of ignorance and oppression have received ruder shocks than they ever felt before, and mankind, through the branches of their prison, have seen a glimmering of light, and felt such refreshing breezes of liberty, that it is impossible they should not desire more.

The impatience of long endured wrongs, and the thirst for untried, have broken forth like volcanic fires, and are convulsing the earth, and consequently the reverence for time-hallowed institutions is fast fading away. Men have caught a glimpse, however indistinct of the true dignity of their nature, and are preparing to assert their rights. Mind is now becoming sovereign of the world, and to its sceptre Kings and Emperors must bow in humble submission. But this spirit of free inquiry, now abroad in the land must be controlled, and guided by correct intelligence and moral principle. There is great danger that the human mind by a natural reaction, will alter its long vassalage, tend to licentiousness. Men have debased so many places in the institutions of the past, whether of Religion, Literature or Policy, that they are disposed to regard with suspicion, every thing connected with them. Let this freedom of enquiry be properly controlled, and directed by sound and correct knowledge, and our country will soon stand as a proud demonstration of the fact that man is capable of self-government. Then may we hope to see the principles for which our fathers contended—for which they arose in their fields, and bled on the shores of a grove, and political servitude, exerting their inspiring influence throughout our country. The attempt of the nation to sustain the self-government of the people must be regarded as an experiment, the end of which is not yet. The people have acquired the physical power to adopt their own mode of government—to frame and execute their own laws—to provide, in an eminent degree, for their own happiness. With this power, under the favor of Providence, they may attain to an entire self-government. But this physical power, unless controlled and restrained by virtue and intelligence, may be but an instrument of widespread desolation. The institutions of civil society, the freedom of thought and action, and all that renders life dear, may be swept away, and in vestige of such blessings remain, except on the records of the past. We have become so accustomed to hear our country extolled as an earthly Paradise, and that the population more intelligent than any other on the face of the earth, exhibits that level of peace and good order; that capacity for self-government which ensures our future prosperity, and upward march in the career of National greatness, that it is almost heresy to doubt. But let us beware, lest while we listen to these flattering predictions, the mainly which will eventually destroy our liberties, may be fastened upon us.

The friends of liberty throughout the world are regarding our experiment with intense and eager anxiety; they regard it as the future hope of freedom, and with clasped hands, they implore us to be true to our duty. Let us then, refute the exultations published by the press against the sacred principle of freedom by the clannish liberty, the diffused intelligence, the animated activity that will reign in every region, and pervade every class of beings in our country. Then may we hope to see, far as the eye can reach, no imagination extend, a grand and powerful association of freemen, spreading over an immense region, obeying the same laws, and bowing at the same altars, presented with a boundless theatre for enterprise on the one hand in the ocean which washes our shores, and on the other hand an exhaustless field for industry in those territories where the axe of the woodman, and the contest of falling timber has never been known. May we not, then, reasonably anticipate the time when invited by the example of our country, and in obedience to the impulses of our Revolutionary struggle, and following the example of our fathers, others shall burst the fetters that bind them, and emerge from the darkness of despotism to the clear light of civil, intellectual and religious liberty.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

You are associated together not as our fathers were on the day, the anniversary of which we celebrate, for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression; but as fellow-citizens, in the calm and peaceful Republic of Letters. No army, marshalled in hostile array greets your vision—no cinct of arms disturbs the harmony of the scene. You are not called upon to share the dangers of the armed field, or to expose yourselves to death in the imminent deadly breach for the salvation of your country. But it requires at your hands duties no less important, and on your fidelity—on the fidelity of the present generation, the future welfare and prosperity of our country depend. Let a sense of the high responsibility resting on you, induce you to exert your exertions in the acquisition of that knowledge which will enable you to discharge your duty to your fellow beings in a proper manner. Remember, the business of life is improvement. It is the duty of every individual to exert his faculties, to attain the highest possible reach of human knowledge; because, in so doing, he fulfils the purposes for which he

was endowed by his Creator with superior intellectual power; increases his own happiness, and that of his fellow beings. All innate nature except reason, has limits set to its advancement, beyond which it cannot go. But man, the son of the Most High, his spirit a ray from the fountain of unquenchable light, endowed with high and lofty aspirations, shall he content himself with the mean and perishable things of this world, and forget his high calling? For him to be stationary would be a rebellion against his nature—a wilful forfeiting of his proud birthright. The number of literary societies in our country, affords pleasing evidence of the increasing taste for literature and science, and are among the most gratifying indications of its general advancement in what ever give splendor and true glory to a nation. These sources formed from a love of learning, become a cause for promoting it. Their origin may be humble, but still they exert their influence. The streams that gladden the earth, and scatter wealth and enjoyment along its borders are formed by the union of small and nameless springs. It is not the magnitude of the fountain head, but the number of tributary springs that gives importance to a stream. Your association, gentlemen, so to exert its influence on society, and on our country. May that influence be exerted in such a manner as will tend to perpetuate those blessings purchased by the blood of our fathers, and transmit them unimpaired.

"To age succeeding age,
Till Time shall verge upon Eternity—
And Patriots be no more."

By the Communicator.

Excellence in Education.—No. 1.

The world of letters is filled with lectures, essays, and speeches on the utility and importance of Education. There is much generalizing and, comparatively speaking, but little detail. How true excellence in education may be obtained, constitutes an important inquiry. This concludes the detail. On this point, I will make it my business to propose a few suggestions. Consequently, the intimate relation between family and school government will be briefly considered.

Of all the relations on earth, the family and the school are the most nearly allied. Indeed, the school-room circle is but an amplification of the family sphere. Hence, it may be laid down as an incontestable truth, that an individual, unqualified to govern in the school-room, is, likewise, incompetent to preside, with dignity, in the family circle; and any one, who does not possess the requisite qualifications, essential to well regulated family government, is no less unfit to take presiding authority in the school-room.

In attempting to designate what should be esteemed *truly excellent in education*, I shall, first, introduce a sketch of those duties, especially obligatory upon parents.

I will remark, then, that it is a fatal mistake, if which those parents indulge, who imagine that the entire business of education devolves upon the school-master. It is true that this office, except the Gospel Ministry, is the most important and responsible on earth. But it is a fact equally worthy of observation, that the most competent instructor can do but little, unless the parent *co-operate*; and, in the right way. He must experience something more than a willingness that his child should *learn fast*. He must feel anxious for him to progress regularly and learn correctly. Again, this anxiety should be accompanied with steady exertions and unremitting efforts to accomplish the desired object.

But in order to ascertain what constitutes the basis of true excellence in education, we must go back a step farther than the school-room—the period, at which commences the child's acquaintance with the much dreaded, and not infrequently despised school master. We must enter the family apartment, and approach the fond parents in their domestic chamber, with their tender little group gathered around them. This is the place where the most perfect education begins—the point at which the foundation of all that is noble, all that is excellent in knowledge is laid. Union of effort on the part of parents, associated with well timed, well directed instruction will produce impressions that nothing can efface.

Instruction to children ought not, as is too commonly the case, to be administered in general terms and unexplained abstractions. I do not, however, assume that children can not, at a very early age, understand and appropriate well defined principles of action. On the contrary, I hold that they may. But I contend that minute simplification is essential, in order for adaptation to their capacities for the reception of knowledge. If a parent wish his child to do right, it is not enough that he *recommends* his little pupil *to be good*. He must show him what it is to be good, how he can be so, and why he should be thus. This task is, by no means, an impossibility. Any practical observer must be sensible, that a small child of two or three years of age, can be taught to observe all the family restrictions applicable to its condition. If it has been guilty of any little offence that called forth an application of the rod, the correction will be remembered, and, in most cases a repetition of the misdeeds will be carefully avoided. And why is it thus? The child understands the method of instruction. Equally well does it appreciate the smiles of approval manifested by the parent, when its deportment is good. Consequently, I infer that, by appropriate methods, children may be taught, at a very early age, not only to distinguish, in a great measure, right from wrong, but also, to take

a deep interest in complying with every requisition of the parent.

Again, children learn at a very early age to tamper with the tenderest affections of parents; and particularly, if their feelings are delicate in relation to the correction of their offspring. Soon the child discovers that the punishment inflicted upon him by his parent operates more severely upon the latter than upon himself—that every stroke of the rod upon his back, carries a pang to the father's heart. The little rogue readily perceives that he has gotten hold of the key to his parent's heart, by which he can at pleasure find access to the strongest sympathy of his nature. No sooner is the rod of correction set in motion than the eloquent and never failing appeal of doleful screams, writhings of the body, and contortions of countenance, is made to the tender emotions that pervade the father's bosom. He listens with an ear of tenderness, and looks with an eye of compassion upon the poor little sufferer, pities him, and then *"quits whipping,"* before any thing is accomplished except arousing the bad passions of the roguish delinquent, and affording him the most satisfactory proof that he has out-generaled his father. The reins of parental control thus surrendered to infancy cannot be resumed at any period thereafter. The government of our worst passions being thrown away in childhood, a loose rein is given to almost every vicious propensity. The picture I have thus hastily sketched is no ideal caprice of the imagination—no fanciful illusion. It is sober reality developed in thousands of cases.

The parent, then, who would aspire to true excellence in the education of his offspring, must be peculiarly careful in guarding against the pernicious influence of all his own passions—and especially against the exhibition of those which may prove detrimental to the due exercise of parental authority in rearing his responsible charge. He must esteem it an important privilege, and an imperative duty to check the growth of every vicious passion. With a careful watchfulness and tender solicitude, he must regularly ascertain to what extent the tender mind is susceptible of improvement, and supply, as far as possible, whatever would appear best calculated to develop and improve the budding intellect. To do this will require no small share of attention and industry; still it is an object of too much magnitude to allow any hindrance to prevent its accomplishment.

In the second place, I observe that children, in the course of their education, should be taught to appreciate the varied conditions of the human family. On this point parents cannot be too particular. It is a truth worthy of special remark, that very few on arriving at the age of manhood, are well prepared for the multifarious vicissitudes of fortune that await every human being. In a great variety of instances sudden elevations, or sad reverses of fortune prove deleterious to human happiness. Parents rarely point their children to the abodes of poverty and distress or to the house of mourning, with the solemn injunction, *"Alas! not any state of condition or life, for it may happen to be your lot."*

Among the young an enlarged spirit of benevolence should be rigidly cultivated. The affliction of the aged, the woes, the sorrows, and distresses of the sick and desolate, should awaken in the youthful bosom a feeling of compassion, and cause the sympathetic tear to flow. A heart open to generous and stirring emotions, is prepared for the easy reception of those impressions of goodness which always characterize the lives of the truly great and eminently useful.

One striking impediment in the way of attaining true excellence in education, is the infatuated devotion paid to dress and gaudy show, which pervades a vast portion of community. It is carried to a ruinous extent. Indeed, with many, it is made the grand ultimatum of life. I say nothing against neat, decent attention to this matter. I commend it. It is the worship, (if I may so speak) against which my remark is directed. In how many instances are the improvement of the mind, and even the peace and enjoyment of the domestic circle, made a cruel sacrifice to the altar of fashion, to a few costly silks and gauzes! Children are not usually taught to estimate, correctly, these trifling vanities. Commonly they are taught, if not by precept, by the most forcible example, to place a higher estimate upon a trifling ribbon—a ring—a string of beads, or a few toys, than upon the affection regard of parents, or even the sacred word God. Proof of this assumption might be demanded. Were it so, I would call upon parents to look around them—to look into the bosoms of their families for lucid demonstration of the fact. How many children fret and tease their parents for numerous unnecessary articles of ornament and show, above their circumstances, and when denied, how do they murmur and complain, manifesting an incurably spoiled spirit!

Again, why do children so frequently disobey their parents and disregard their express requirements? I answer—and in my response, I shall branch a fact of which few parents seem fully apprised. Children want confidence in the truth and integrity of their parents. Hence, they are disobedient. "What!" says the father, "do not my children believe and trust!" If they are disobedient, they do not. A child never hazards the good will of his parents, until he has first lost confidence in the fulfillment of their threats and promises.

The difficulty in approximating to a correct system of instruction, results from the truth of the maxim, *"like begets like."*

Hence a community of parents are apt to participate in each other's faults. If a good neighbor is even very faulty in the management of his children, his other excellent qualities, palliate, to a considerable extent, in our estimation, this particular defect; and this palliation, on our part, is too apt to lead us to imitate his error. This occasions the cords of parental discipline to be unconsciously slackened. We are social beings, and the spirit of social intercourse is inseparably interwoven in all our relations. I make these deductions from long and close experimental observation. I know that I often feel and sympathize, and then partake, even with my eyes open to the fact, of my kind neighbor's faults in the government of my own children. Therefore, when I condemn a neighbor, a parent's conduct, it is with the tender affection of a father, and the earnest solicitude of an experienced instructor.

In the course of my experience in the business of teaching, I have often wondered that money-loving parents do not observe better economy in the education of their children. In this enlightened day, every parent conceives it an indispensable duty to educate, to some extent, his children. But it is true, that many pay out annually, large sums of money, and still fail in the accomplishment of the grand object. However, they consume two ends; they *"school their children,"* and expend their money.

From the Louisville Journal.

The next Congress.

The result of the election for members of the new Congress in twenty-one States renders it certain that the Whigs will have the largest majority that has ever been held by any party since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. We give below the results of the elections as far as they are ascertained, accompanying them with the results of the elections to the last Congress. We are indebted for the compilation principally to the Cincinnati Republican:

NEW CONGRESS OLD CONGRESS			
	W. L.	W. L.	
Maine,	5 3	2 6	
New Hampshire,	0 5	0 5	
Vermont,	5 0	3 2	
Massachusetts,	11 1	10 2	
Connecticut,	6 0	6 0	
Rhode Island,	2 0	2 0	
New York,	19 21	21 19	
New Jersey,	6 0	1 5	
Pennsylvania,	13 15	11 17	
Michigan,	1 0	0 1	
Ohio,	12 7	8 11	
Missouri,	0 2	0 2	
Kentucky,	11 2	11 2	
Arkansas,	0 1	0 1	
Virginia,	11 10	8 13	
Georgia,	9 0	6 3	
South Carolina,	1 8	1 8	
Louisiana,	2 1	3 0	
Delaware,	1 0	0 1	
Indiana,	6 1	2 5	
Tennessee,	8 5	7 6	

Already chosen, 129 82 102 109
The following is the probable result in the States not heard from, as compared with the election two years since:

PROBABLE RESULT. OLD CONGRESS			
	W. L.	W. L.	
Maryland,	5 3	3 5	
North Carolina,	8 5	5 8	
Alabama,	0 5	2 3	
Illinois,	2 1	2 1	
Mississippi,	2 0	0 2	
	17 14	12 19	

Including this with the above, the next House of Representatives will stand:

Whigs,	146
Locos,	96
Whig majority,	50
V. R. majority in last Congress,	14
Whig majority in next Congress,	50
Whig net gain,	64

From Florida.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Office of the News,
St. Augustine, May 11, 1841.
FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Griffin, arrived here on Saturday last from Southern Ports. We learn by this arrival, that *Wild Cat*, (Coacocha,) had been in at Fort Pierce (Indian River,) with fifteen warriors, and went out again on the morning of the 5th inst. He was, as usual, very insulting to the officers, and demanded of them powder and lead, and other things, which was refused. He acted in his usual pompous manner, as though he did not care for any of them.

Several Indian signs have been seen at New Smyrna lately.

We regret to learn that Lieut Shubrick, U. S. N. accidentally shot away a part of his face, while on a scout in the Everglades a short time since.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Letters from Europe announce an immense emigration of persons from Europe the ensuing spring and summer. Great preparations are making in Germany—Holland; whole communities are holding meetings preparatory to setting out, under the direction of intelligent persons, selected to direct the efforts of these emigrants after they arrive here.

President Tyler is fifty-one years of age. Being younger than Mr. Van Buren, he is consequently younger than any former President.—*Louisville City Gazette.*